

21808 and 21809—Continued.**21808.** *BOLUSANTHUS SPECIOSUS* (Bolus) Harms.

"This is an exceptionally beautiful tree, probably the handsomest native species we have. It should thrive well in any region where oranges grow." (*Legat.*)

21809. *TRICHILIA EMETICA* Vahl.

From Lower Umzinkulu, Natal. Collected by Miss Reid, September, 1907.

"A fine shade tree for comparatively frostless regions." (*Legat.*)

21810. CITRUS NOBILIS Lour.**Tangerine.**

From Canten, Kwangtung, China. Presented by Dr. J. R. Huffaker, Brookfield, Mo. Received January 16, 1908.

"Seeds of the 'Golden orange,' so called by the Americans, and 'Honey orange' by the Chinese. The peel is quite loose, and sections easily separated, tender, very rich, juicy, and sweet." (*Huffaker.*)

21812. CYDONIA JAPONICA (Thunb.) Pers.**Japanese quince.**

From Shanghai, Kiangsu, China. Presented by Rev. J. M. W. Farnham, D. D. Received January 15, 1908.

"Seeds of a very large native quince." (*Farnham.*)

21813 to 21817. VIGNA UNGUICULATA (L.) Walp.**Cowpea.**

From Macassar, Celebes, Dutch East Indies. Presented by Mr. Wiebe P. de Jong, American consular agent. Received January 6, 1908.

21813. *Cream.***21816.** *Clay.***21814.** *Whippoorwill.***21817.** *Black.***21815.** *Black-Eye.***21818. GLYCINE HISPIDA** (Moench) Maxim.**Soy bean.**

From Paris, France. Purchased from Vilmorin-Andrieux & Co. Received January 17, 1908.

Ito San. Called by the French, *Yellow Etampes.*

21819. PINUS GERARDIANA Wall.**Chilgoza pine.**

From Fort Sandeman, Baluchistan. Received from Lieut. Col. G. C. French, I. A., political agent in Zhob, through Prof. E. P. Stebbing, imperial forest zoologist to the Government of India, Calcutta, India, January 14, 1908.

"The Chilgoza pine, which bears an edible seed, is a moderate-sized tree confined in its native habitat to the inner dry and arid valleys of the northwestern Himalayas, from Kunawar westward, and in Gharwal. It is found in isolated areas of not great extent, and generally at altitudes between 6,000 and 12,000 feet. The trees are seen at their best at an elevation of about 8,000 feet, where they reach a height of 70 to 85 feet, with a girth of 9 to 12 feet. The species is quite hardy, as in a part of its range it often grows on what appears to be solid limestone rock, enduring high winds and severe winters with heavy snowfalls. The precipitation in the Chilgoza region is mostly in the form of snow and is only about 8 inches per annum.

"The chief product of this tree is the edible seed, nearly an inch in length, contained in the cones. The seeds are very nutritious and agreeable in flavor; they form a staple food of the inhabitants of Kunawar. A full-sized cone yields over 100 seeds, and each tree produces 15 to 25 cones." (*From letter of Consul-General Michael, March 21, 1907, and Forest Bulletin No. 7, 1906, by Mr. E. P. Stebbing, of India Forest Department.*)

"This tree is also common in northern Afghanistan." (*W. F. Wight.*)